"House of Mirth."

A president of an insurance company who would not permit his salary to be increased was discovered at the insurance investigation at the City Hall yesterday. This president, John R. Hegeman of the Metropolitan Life, admitted that he was worth \$90,000 annually to his company. He made it perfectly clear, however, that an attempt of his directors to increase this to \$100,000 would fall. After Presidents McCurdy and McCall, Mr. Hegeman was a disappoint ment in the salary line. The gloom caused by his position on the subject of remuneration was somewhat lightened by the appearance of M. E. Mullaney, the caretaker of the Mutual's "House of Mirth" for legislative purposes at Albany. Mr. Mullaney occupied an hour of the afternoon in telling about his absolute ignorance regarding the interesting details of this resort ruled by the mysterious and evanescent "Al" Fields.

Mr. Mullaney's mental sufferings on the witness stand were agonizing to watch. He was nervous to begin with. When Mr. Hughes began to show him various vouchers bearing his signature, he became absolutely panicstricken. If there was any reason why some vouchers for money he spent in groceries and in housekeeping expenses generally were indorsed "legal expenses," others "travelling expenses," and still others "sundries" it was unknown to Mr. Mullaney. To be sure, he knew he was not a lawyer, that his "travels" were only between New-York and Albany, and he ventured to speculate that the "sundries" were just commonplace housekeeping charges.

But Mr. Hughes's invitation to him to explain the reasons that might interest the Mutual policyhoiders in this use of their money quite "floored" him, and his agitation was most pain-

There was an impressive list of these vouch ers, stretching back as far as 1900 and averaging about \$1,000 a year. Mr. Beck, of the Mutual's legal staff, ventured the suggestion that Mr. Mullaney had used some of this money to buy railroad tickets for Mr. Fields. This relieved the witness for a moment. Mr. Hughes, however, was unkind enough to inspect vouchers for periods when Mr. Fields was not in Albany, and then the witness's sufferings began all over

But on the whole Mr. Mullanev was a good Mutual witness. Mr. Fields could hardly have done better himself. He recalled no one who had been at "the House of Mirth"; he never had carried money to any one for any one. He was sure that his pay was \$75 a month and he sometimes ran errands for Fields to the Mutual office in New-York. By dint of much mental effort he finally recalled seeing P. F. Dutcher at Albany. Another herculean struggle of memory brought back the fact that Dutcher was a brother-in-law of Fields. But he could not re call that Dutcher had been with Fields in the famous livery stable school at Dobbs Ferry, where one insurance examiner of the State De partment had been educated. He was sure he had not seen Fields for at least two months, although his pay was still running on all right.

Mr. Hegeman's remarks as to salary were the feature of the morning session. He supplied a list of his salary and commission receipts as president of the Metropolitan Life which had an attractive appearance. It was not, however, at all comparable with the fruit that has been shown to have spened on the McCurdy plum tree. The list follows:

50,000 Total\$1,027,774

This put Mr. Hegeman well within the million class of presidents. For the first four years the

Mr. Hegeman's declaration fixing his value at \$90,000 was called out by the fact that the list submitted showed his salary for the current as \$100,000. Asked about this, Mr. Hege man replied:

"Well, you see, I have this sum, and then I haven't." He then explained that his board had generously made this increase last year. This increase, he explained, followed a consultation with the finance committee. In this conference the members of the committee had told the president his services could not be overpaid. He took a different view. Without hesitation, so he testified, he told them that the \$90,000 he was receiving "satisfied and gratified" him. Then they deliberately ignored his desires and raised the salary to \$100,000.

"I have not drawn it, and I don't propose to." Mr. Hegeman told the astonished committee.

In the course of the explanation about his calary Mr. Hegeman drew a gloomy picture of the hard-worked life insurance president. His testimony showed his hours of labor to be beyond anything that unions would approve. He worked from ten to sixteen hours; he crossed the ferry at 7 o'clock in the morning, he frequently did not recross until midnight-frequently he was even later. His first and second vacations were separated by twenty-one years. He had enjoyed only six in thirty-five years. These explanations Mr. Hegeman made under

"I hold in contempt the perpendicular first person pronoun 'I'," he picturesquely explained. Mr. Hegeman's explanation further included a detailed statement of the growth and development of his company. To the attack of prosperity which it had suffered Mr. Hegeman ascribed his increase in salary. This prosperity apparently did not affect the agents, for their average remuneration seemed to be about \$11.64 a week in the industrial department, without any expense allowance. Even the assistant sut superintendents got only from \$18 to \$25.

INDUSTRIAL POLICIES.

An interesting point, brought out in the testimony of both Mr. Hegeman and James M. Craig, the Metropolitan actuary, was that Metropolitan industrial policies have no surrender value in most States. This is covered by a clause in the policy signed by the person accepting the insurance. But in Missouri, the courts having held this signing away of rights to be against public policy, the insured is able to collect a surrender value. Still another striking point was that in adult insurance a lapse after five years' premiums have been paid entitles the holder to a paid-up policy for the amount of the premiums paid. But to enjoy this benefit the man insured must die within the period allotted by the mortality experience of the Metropolitan. If he declines and persists in living on, then his heirs at his ultimate dissolution get nothing.

The coming of Mr. Mullaney, the custodian of the Albany "House of Mirth," drew a considerable crowd, but Mr. Mullaney failed to qualify as a star witness. He admitted that he lived at No. 616 Madison-ave, in Albany, and had lived there for the last four years, but that he had been employed by Fields for the last fifteen years. He said he had taken charge of successive "Houses of Mirth" for ten years. last fifteen years. He said he had taken charge of successive 'Houses of Mirth' for ten years. Fields, he testified, he had seen in Albany two months ago, and since then he had neither seen nor heard about him. The money for his household expenses, he said, came from Mr. Fields and Mr. Cerrenter, the latter the witness who supplied the main facts about the Albany establishment.

HEGEMAN REFUSED \$10,000

In which the legislature was in session. They ranged in amount from a minimum of \$150 to a maximum of \$620. Some of the vouchers were marked "legal expenses," some "travelling," and the rest "sundries." Mr. Hughes examined the witness on all these points and found that he was not a lawyer, that his travelling was limited to journeys between the capital and this city, and that in addition to these moneys he had received others directly from Fleids. On all these points the witness's memory was strikingly defective.

THE INTERESTING VOUCHERS. The list of these vouchers follows:

March 7, 1900, \$198 67; April 2, 1900, \$620; October 4, 1901, \$180; February 8, 1901; \$150; October 15, 1901, \$250; October 30, 1901, \$150; January 81, 1902, \$275; March 28, 1902, \$690 97; April 24, 1902, \$150; June 2, 1908, \$280; June 20, 1908, \$226; November 2, 1908, \$150; December 18, 1908, \$275; February 11, 1904, \$225; December 1, 1904, \$230 74, and March 15, 1904, \$176.

On this point the examination was as follows:

On this point the examination was as follows. Q.—Are you a lawyer? A.—No, sir. Q.—Have you ever rendered any legal services to the Mutual Life Insurance Company? A.—No, sir. Q.—I show you vouchers of June 20, 1968, signed by you, \$225 for legal services in full to date. What was that money paid to you for? A.—That was wages, I suppose, and what I had spent for Mr. Fields, in connection with Mr. Fields. Q.—Do you know of anything special it was for outside of your ordinary employment? A.—That was all

outside of your ordinary employment? A.—That was all.

Q.—As caretaker of this house? A.—That is all.

Mr. Beck.—Mr. Hughes, pardon me a moment. You will remember the testimony that all the expenses of the house at Albany were charged to legal expenses because they were in ald of the work of the law department of the company in defeating obnoxious legislation.

Mr. Hughes—Do you know why in some cases you sign vouchers for amounts received for legal services and in other cases you sign vouchers simply referring to services? A.—I do not.

Q.—Was it ever explained to you why you should sign a voucher for legal services? A.—No, sir. The voucher was made and handed to me.

Q.—Now, if there is any explanation why these items paid to Mr. Mullaney, which sums appear charged to sundries sometimes and sometimes to travelling, and sometimes to legal expenses, why, of course, we will be glad to have it mode. As a matter of fact, it does not appear, according to the blotter, that they are all under law expenses, only those that I have mentioned. I will state that, from an examination of the blotter, subject to any correction on examination the company may desire to make, that I am advised that the amounts shown by these vouchers from March 14, 1900, to November 29, 1900, those being the blotter dates, and not exactly corresponding to the voucher dates, and not exactly corresponding to the voucher sire to make, that I am advised that the amounts shown by these vouchers from March 14, 1990, to November 29, 1990, those being the blotter dates, and not exactly corresponding to the voucher dates, appear under the head of sundries—January 31, 1993, to December 7, 1994, these being the blotter dates, under the head of legal expenses or law, and the voucher of January 18, 1995, under the head of travelling. You know P. F. Dutcher? A.—Yes, slr.

Q.—Was he there from time to time? A.—I don't believe he was ever there.

MR. FIELDS'S VISITORS.

MR. FIELDS'S VISITORS.

Q.—State within the last five years who have lived in the house with Mr. Fields at different periods. A.—Mr. Carpenter, and Senator McClelland lived there one winter; that is all. Q.—Do you know Mr. Fepps, of the supply department of the Mutual Life? A.—Yes, sir. Q.—Does he frequently go to Albany to see Mr. Fields? A.—No, sir. Q.—Who is B. F. Dutcher? A.—He is brother-inlaw of A. C. Fields. Q.—Is he in the livery stable business with Mr. Fields in Dobbs Ferry? A.—I don't know. Q.—Is Mr. Dutcher a lawyer? A.—No, sir, I guess not.

Mr. Hughes—I offer in evidence a voucher, dated anuary 14, 1903:

January 14, 1903;

"Received of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, \$2.52; for money paid out for legal services and expenses, "Initialed) J. H. H. Fields, Committee on Expenditures, February 14, 1903."

Mr. Hughes—Did you ever make any payments on behalf of Mr. Fields to any person, except in buying supplies or in buying tickets? A.—No, sir. Q.—Did you ever carry any money from Mr. Fields from New-York to Albany? A.—No, sir.

MR. HEGEMAN ON STAND.

When Mr. Hegeman resumed the stand Mr. Hughes asked him if he had taken advice of ounsel on the right of the Metropolitan to liable for the support of children under fourteen, except as yearly renewable term policies. Mr. Hegeman could remember no such question. Mr. Hughes then inquired whether it was the practice of Metropolitan agents to represent their company as practically a mutual company. He then read from an official bulletin to agents which contained the statement, "for the Mutual s practically a mutual company managed in the nterests of the policyholders alone." Mr. Hughes then asked:

Hughes then asked:

Q.—Now, isn't it a fact that this statement goes through the country as the statement of the agents or with official authority? A.—I would not say that it did.

Q.—Have you taken any steps in your literature to call attention to the fact that it is really a stock company accumulating its surplus for the benefit of stockholders except as to a small amount of insurance which participates and such gratuities as you may see fit to give to industrial policyholders—in other words, upon what basis do you solicit business, as a stock company in business for profit or as a mutual company in business to make money which will go to the policyholders? A.—We do not have to do it for either.

Q.—Do you take either position? A.—No. We assume that our agents tell the truth about it, and there is nothing in our manuals to them which says that the company is anything else except what it is. They know the provisions of the policies, the policyholders receive them; they are clear and explicit; there is nothing in toes policies that

promises or provides expressly or impliedly for dividends.

Q-Of course, you are aware, Mr. Hegeman, that the great number of people who insure on the industrial basis have not had quite the advantages in education that the people have who insure in most of the old line companies; is not that so? A.—That may be so, Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Milburn-They have a vote.
Q-It is a little more difficult for them to understand technical phraseology of a contract perhaps than many others? A.—There is no technical phraseology in the industrial contracts.
Q-Well, phraseology which is technically expressed in the sense that it is expressed in concise and legal language? A.—And then every industrial policyholder has his policy in his possession for a certain length of time, and there is no compulsion for him to keep it. After he looks it over if he finds it does not agree with what was told him by the agent he has the right to turn it over and get back what money he has paid in.

On the subject of legislative work done for the

On the subject of legislative work done for the Metropolitan Mr. Hegeman declared that all hiscompany's expenditures appeared under legal expenses and amounted to an insignificant fraction of the total item of \$81,000. He said that from time to time he had appeared before committees in opposition to measures of taxation and measures limiting the business to all ages beyond a certain age. He said that he had also opposed efforts to pass legislation preventing infantile insurance He promised to produce a detailed statement of legal expenses.

THE POPE SECURITIES.

Taking up the list of securities held by the Metropolitan as shown by their annual report to the superintendent, Mr. Hughes discussed an item of second preferred stock in the Pope Manufacturing Company showing a market value of \$247,500. Mr. Hegeman admitted that the stock was not worth this in the market, but ex-plained that the company had a guarantee of 99 per cent and interest, a guarantee which was subsequently made good. Mr. Hughes clung to the point that the stock had been put down at a high valuation in the report, while it was in reality worth only 15 in the market. He then attempted to probe the facts about the guarantee. Mr. Hegeman explained he would tell the committee privately about it, but desired to be excused from making a public state-ment. Then there was a brief meeting, during which Mr. Hegeman and John G. Milburn ex-plained the incident to the committee. Later Mr. Hughes declared himself satisfied and explained that the reasons did not concern any-thing that could be pertinent to an insurance investigation.

was an unconfirmed suggestion that There was an incontract suggestion that the fact that the guarantee was not made good until last month might have shown the influence of the insurance investigation, but some further statement is expected to-day, when Mr. Hegeman will resume the stand, William Barnes, sr., who was mentioned as apearing before the Senate Insurance Committee

apearing before the senate insurance Committee in opposition to the Brackett bill, was present yesterday and requested to be heard. He will be allowed to testify. It will be recalled that a letter written by Mr. Barnes's son, William Barnes, jr., the Republican leader of Albany County asking the Mutual to pay his father's honorarium was read in evidence some weeks

Assemblyman John McKeown, the Democratic member of the committee, who was defeated in the Brooklyn landslide, appeared yesterday and was greeted with many condolences. He had no excuses to offer, he said.

"It was my own fault. I declined the Municipal Ownership indorsement."

TO REPORT ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Governor of Minnesota Sends Special Commis-

MUTINY IN CRONSTADT.

Dolgeroukoff, Prince Eugene Troubetskoy and Professor Millukoff, representing the Constitutional Democrats, and even with the representatives of the conservative wing of the Zemstvoists, Dmitri Shipoff, M. Guchkoff and Michael Stakovich, who left the Zemstvo party last spring, convinced him that it was useless to hold out longer if he desired to secure the sympathy of the parties of the Centre. He, therefore, promised an immediate extension of the suffrage to include all classes of the population. The suffrage in the cities will be direct and among the peasants indirect through a single set of electors. Even on these conditions, however, the Constitutional Democrats late last night decided not to hold office in the present Ministry.

The project for the introduction of elected members to the Council of the Empire, or the upper chamber of the Russian Parliament. which was part of Count Witte's original programme, as approved by the Emperor, has been completed, but it has not yet been finally approved. According to the project, half the membership of the Council will be elected and the other half appointed by the Emperor. The system of election will be the same as that for candidate to the Douma, or lower chamber, but the qualification of voters will be much higher. The candidates must be forty years old; must be qualified electors or owners of a certain amount of land, or have served fifteen years in an elective office, or be marshals of the nobility, or have held government office equal to the fifth rank of the official hierarchy. It is possible that the new decision granting universal suffrage for the Douma may result in lowering the suffrage qualification for membership in the Council of the Empire. which was part of Count Witte's original pro-

WITTE'S NEW MINISTRY.

Appointments of Five Members Officially Announced.

St. Petersburg. Nov. 9.-The following appointments to the new Ministry are officially announced Ivan Shipoff, who was Count Witte's assistant n the Ministry of Finance, and his associate at Portsmouth, Finance Minister. M. Kutler, Assistant Minister of the Interior, as M. Kutter, Assistant Minister of the Minister of Agriculture.
M. Timiriazeff, Assistant Minister of Finance, as Minister of Commerce.
M. Nemechaleff, president of the Southeastern Rallroad, as Minister of Communications.
M. Fliossofoff, Controller of the Empire.

JEWS BURNED ALIVE.

Further Reports of Awful Atrocities in Bessarabia.

Odessa, Nov. 9 .- Authentic accounts received here from various points in Bessarabia show that the anti-Jewish outbreaks there followed the same lines as at Odessa, varying only in the number of victims. At Kishineff the disturbances were preceded by inflammatory speeches, gendarmes and city officials near the Governor's house asserting that the Jews had attempted to take the life of the local bishop and intended to loot the treasury. The mob, thus incited, started the bloody work, Carrying ikons and portraits of the Emperor, the mob proceeded to Alexandrovskia, Pushkinskia

started for New-York to-night to investigate the insurance business of the New-York Life and the Mutual Life Insurance companies. The report the commissioner will make to Governor Johnson will be the basis for any future action the Governor may take.

Hundreds of proxies have been sent to Governor Johnson by Minnesota policy holders in both companies. Yesterday the Minnesota Travelling Men's Association turned over to him the proxy of every member of the association insured in either of the companies. The travelling men requested that he take some action on their behalf. This precipitated the sending of the State Insurance Commissioner East, so that the Governor might have first hand information as to the affairs of the companies.

The Governor says he will not act until he has Mr. O'Brien's report.

N. Y. LIFE GETS ORDER.

of Missouri Suspension.

St. Louis, Nov. 9 .- The New-York Life Insurance any, through its attorneys, F. N. Judson and ex-Attorney General Crow, late this afternoon obex-Attorney General Crow, late this alternoon ob-tained from Judge Adams, of the United States Circuit Court, an injunction to restrain State In-surance Superintendent Vandiver from enforcing his order prohibiting the company from carrying on further business in Missouri.

Judge Adams issued a restraining order, direct-ing William D. Vandiver, State Superintendent of Insurance, to appear before the federal court in Jefferson City on November 20, to show cause why he should not be prevented from enforcing his order, and ordering that, pending the hearing, "no attempt in any manner be made to enforce the

The hearing at Jefferson City may be by any of the four Circuit Court judges who have jurisdiction over the Central District of Missouri-Adams, Van-

devanter, Sanborn or Hook. Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 9.—Superintendent Vanfiver to-day gave out the following interpretation

of his order:

of his order:

I have repeatedly stated that it has no effect whatever except on the writing of new policies. The company has never been compelled to keep at office in Missouri for the transaction of its business with Missouri policyholders, but has done so as a matter of convenience, and there is nothing in this order of suspension to keep them from still doing so. If they do not it will be a matter of their own choosing, and as I see that their attorneys say they are acting for the convenience of policyholders I presume, of course, they will not deny them this convenience, if it is a convenience.

A careful reading of my order and of the statute shows that it refers to the writing of life insurance and not to collection of renewal premiums or any other kind of business. It refers to the writing of mew business, simply this and nothing more. It may be added also that as the order is for suspension and not absolute revocation, the company may yet comply with the requirements at any time it chooses to do so, and in that event the order would be vacated.

BROWN SUIT UP TO-DAY.

Movement for Equitable Receivership Will Have Hearing. The Equitable's demurrer to Colonel J. Willcox

Brown's suit which looks to a receivership of the society, is set for argument in the United States Breuit Court to-day The law firm of Alexander & Green will repre-

sent the Equitable while John R. Dos Parsos, J. de Forest Junkin and the law firm of Battle & Marshall will represent Colonel Brown. Certain English and French policyholders, it is

Reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the condition of James W. Alexander, the ex-president of he Equitable, is improving, according to the be lief of Dr. Pearce Balley, his physician. As told already in The Tribune, it is considered entirely cossible that Mr. Alexander will be able to testify before the legislative committee. I have not seen Mr. Alexander since he left the

Catskills for Fairfield," Dr. Balley said last night, Catskills for Fairfield." Dr. Balley said last night, "so that I am not able to say exactly what his condition is now. Reports have reached me, however, that his condition is improving. I expect to go down and see him in a week or two."

The members of the Mutual Life's internal investigation committee held another conference yesterday. At its close Stuyvesant Fish, the new member, intimated that he might have something to say this morning.

It is understood that counsel to the legislative committee will issue a brief statement to-day as to the Metropolitan Life's Pope Manufacturing stock transaction, as partly disclosed in yesterday's testimony.

Mr. Hugher then turned his attention to a long list of vouchers signed by Mr. Multaney and paid by the Mutual. They covered a period from 1960 to date and were mostly for periods Johnson, State Insurance Commissioner O'Brien transaction, as partly disclosed in yesterday's testimony.

The legislative committee had served no subposna on General Louis Fitzgerald up to a late hour last night. General Fitzgerald is expected back at any time to attend his son's funeral.

JACCARD'S

If you are unable to call, your selections and purchases can be made MERMOD, JACCARD & KING JEWELRY CO. DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES.

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and Gostinskia, devastating and pillaging unhindered. Attempts at self defence were quelled by the troops. Ninety per cent. of the killed and wounded were victims of bayonets and rifle bullets. The looting was accompanied by atrocities similar to those witnessed at Odessa and continued for two days. They stopped as soon as the Governor received an order from Petersburg. Seventy Jews were killed and hundred and twenty were wounded. Order

is now restored.

A mob at Ismail, Bessarabia, burned alive eleven Jews who had hidden in a hayrick.

Kalarasch, Bessarabia, was devastated and burned. Fifty-nine Jews were killed or perished in the flames and two hundred fled to neighboring villages, where the peasants beat a number of them to death with cudgels and burned three Jews after drenching them with petroleum.

The Chamber of Commerce has decided to appeal to the chambers of commerce and ex-

The Chamber of Commerce has decided to appeal to the chambers of commerce and exchanges throughout the world to open subscriptions to assist the sufferers from the riots at Odessa and in other towns in South Russia. One hundred and eighty political prisoners have been released here under the amnesty decree.

JEWS TO RAISE \$1,000,000.

Will Use Fund for Relief of All Sufferers in Russia.

Oscar S. Straus, chairman of the national committee organized by the Jews of this country to assist their suffering brethren in Russia, said that the committee hoped to raise \$1.000,000 for the cause. Mr. Straus made this statement at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the United Hebrew Charities Bullding, at Nos. 356 and 358 2d-ave., at which he

This meeting was held for the purpose of adopting the general outlines of the work, which, it is expected, will result in the collection of the largest relief fund ever raised. The fund, Mr. Straus explained, is to be used for even broader purposes than the relief solely of the Jews who have suf-fered from wanton outrages in the domain of the Czar. The work of the committee will not be bounded by sectarian or racial lines. Aid will be given to all those who need it.

In a brief address Mr. Straus said:

In a brief address Mr. Straus said:

In the Russian Empire, with its vast extent, the means of rapid communication are difficult. In fact, on any wide scale it is impossible to communicate rapidly, except through official sources. And yet those dreadful riots broke out in different parts of those vast dominions on the very same day, the same hour, even, and it is evident that they were planned with care and carried out with the resources of some mighty power, and on a scale which has perhaps not been equalled since the days of Torquemada.

To any man who has the slightest knowledge of

Torquemada.

To any man who has the slightest knowledge of Russia and who possesses a candid mind, it is entirely clear that no such comprehensive and gigantic outrage could have been consummated without the fostering hand of official sanction.

From what I know of the Orient I fear that what we have read thus far is but the beginning, and that from day to day the terror and extent of the catastrophe will grow. The one thing that is clear is, that no fund which can possibly be raised can be even remotely near to sufficient to relieve the dreadful distress that will be caused by this upheaval.

A committee was appointed by Mr. Straus, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the mass meeting at the Temple Emanu-El on Tuesday. Besides the chairman, the committee includes the following: Abraham Abraham, Felix Adler, Julius Ballin, Dr. Simon Baruch, David Belasco, Nathan Bijur, Dr. David Blaustein, Benjamin Blumenthal, Louis Blumgart, Isaac Brandon, Jacob A. Cantor, Joseph H. Cohen, Heinrich Conried, Lewis Coon, Newman Cowen, Charles Dittman, Ludwig Dreyfus, Senator Nathaniel Elsberg, Lewin E. N. Epstein, Mitchell Erlanger, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Daniel Frohman, Howard S. Gans, A. L. Germansky, Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, Dr. Julius Goldman, Professor Richard Gottheil, Justice Samuel Greenbaum, Daniel Guggenheim, Jacques Gutman, Julius suance of a resolution passed at the mass meeting Professor Richard Gotthell, Justice Samuel Gre baum, Daniel Guggenheim, Jacques Gutman, Jul Harburger, Daniel P. Hays and Henry S. Herrm

MUTINY AT RIO QUELLED.

Revolt at Santa Cruz Fortress Quickly Ended.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 9.-The garrison of the fortress of Santa Cruz, at Injunction Prevents Enforcement bay, mutinled yesterday, but surrendered to the authorities this morning. Before surrendering they killed and mutilated a lieutenant. The trouble is ended and order has been re-

> Washington, Nov. 9.-Ambassador Nabuco of Brazil to-night received dispatches from the Brazilian Foreign Office regarding the mutiny in the Santa Cruz fortress, and that it regulted in the killing of Major Digno Freire and the wounding of a second lieutenant. The Ambassador's advices say that the mutiny was one of non-commissioned men against their superior officers and that after a short bombardment from the opposite fort of Sao Joso in the harbor and an attack by a brigade of infantry the mutineers surrendered this morning. Major A. V. de Pederneiras, the military ating. Major A. V. de Pederneiras, the military attaché of the Embassy here, several years ago commanded the post at Santa Cruz, and he expressed the opinion to-night that the mutiny probably grew out of punishment for some breach of discipline. Major Pederneiras says that the Santa Cruz forfress is an artillery post manned by a regiment from that branch of the service, that it is heavily armed with modern guns and is one of five forts at the entrance to the harbor of Rio.

ATROCITIES ON WOMEN.

Dr. Machle Gives Horrible Details of Massacre of Missionaries.

Hong Kong, Nov. 9 .- Dr. Machle, the Ameri-

can missionary who escaped the massacre at Lienchow, confirms the accounts of the outbreak and adds horrifying details of the atrocities committed on the American women. When the disturbances began the mob seized Miss Chestnut and Mrs. Machle and exposed them to pub-He view in the Chinese temple. Amy Machle, ten years old, was carried off and flung alive into the river. The rioters stripped Miss Chestnut naked and flung her into the river. While the two were struggling in the water three Chinamen speared them with tridents. Miss Chestnut's body and Amy Machle's head were but the latter stoned her brains out, stripped the body and flung it into the river. The mob then captured Mr. and Mrs. Peale, stripped them naked, exposed them for lifteen minutes, clubbed Mr. Peale to death in his wife's presence. pierced. Mrs. Machle appealed to the rioters, Mr. Peale to death in his wife's presence, and then killed Mrs. Peale in the same brutal fash

DIVORCE FOR COUNTESS.

Detroit Woman Freed from Guula de Szilassy, of Austria.

fBy Telegraph to The Tribune.] Detroit, Nov. 9.-Countess Louisa May de Szilassy received a divorce here to-day from Count Gyula de Szilassy of Austria on the grounds of desertion and non-support. countess was Miss Hecker, daughter of Colonel Frank J. Hecker, of this city, former member of the Isthmian Canal Commission. The couple were married on December 22.

1898, when the count was connected with the Austrian Legation at Washington. Not many months afterward stories of her unhappiness began to come to the friends of the countess began to come to the friends of the counters here, and later her father went to Austria, where, it was said, he had a stormy interview with the count. About two years ago the countess returned to her father's home, where she has since lived. It is understood she will resume her maiden name. She retains the costody of the one child.

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Men's Perfect-fitting Fancy Shirts, \$1.50

Every year more and more men realize the betterness of Wanamaker Shirts-the better fabrics, the better models, the better shirt-making, the fit and finish. Shirts of superior style and character.

Of best percales, with plaited or stiff bosoms, cuffs attached or detached. \$1.50 each.

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Men's Scarfs for a Dollar

The "Waverley Weave" silks are the handsomest, as they have proved the most popular silks made up this season into men's dollar scarfs. The rough, mixed effect of the weave is most pleasing, and the scarfs are made up in fifteen different colorcombinations.

21/2-inch French Four-in-Hand style. \$1 each.

Samples of the silks will be sent to those who wish to order by mail. Broadway and Ninth street.

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Newest Styles in Broadcloths, black or evening shades. Velours and Plushes, rich and sumptuous, Exquisite Laces, befrilled and silk-lined.

Numerous Silks, severe or ornate, warmly interlined. At \$25 to \$250 each. Second floor, Broadway.

Beautiful Velveteen Suits for Women

We had one model specially copied from a handsome Havet costume, that was universally admired among our Paris gowns. The new suits are made of fine velveteen. Skirts are in Princess style, 17 gores with plaited flare. Double-breasted bolero jackets, edged with pastel cloth, with lace applique; short sleeves, with collar and cuffs of cloth, braided and finished with lace. Chemisette of plaited chiffon, embroidered and trimmed with lace. The suit, \$37.50.

Another handsome Velveteen Suit is made with the new "Pony" jacket-short, semi-fitting, and collarless; trimmed with lace applique. Fitted vest of embroidered cloth. Gored skirt, plaited over hips. Price, Other Velveteen Suits, in all the

Boys' Suits at \$4.75 Worth \$6.50 and \$7.50

Second floor, Broadway.

new models, at \$36 to \$75.

And each suit has an extra pair of trousers, besides. The valuations given are on regular suits with only one pair of trousers.

The suits were specially made up for us, by one of our very best manufacturers. The handsome mixed cheviots used are absolutely all-wool, and are the same as previously used in our own regular \$6.50 and \$7.50 suits. The Norfolk Suits have two pairs of bloomer trousers, the Doublebreasted Suits have one pair of straight knee trousers and one pair of bloomers. Sizes in both styles for boys of 8 to 16 years. \$4.75 a suit, worth \$6.50 and \$7.50-

and an extra pair of Trousers, besides. Basement of New South Building.

Imported Bath Robes For Women

Soft, comfortable Terry cloth. warm and protective and full of character.

Delicate or deeper colors-in the prettiest patterns.

Made by the best skill across the ocean; selected by the best taste

Thinking of Christmas gifts?-At \$4.50—Gray, lavender and blue grounds with white figures.
At \$5.50—Gray or blue grounds with fancy white figures.
At \$6.50—Gray or blue grounds with fancy white figures.
At \$6.75—Light fancy plaids, or white, with blue or gray border; others in white with gray or blue border.

In kimono style, or with kimono sleeves, hood and girdle.

"Well-dressed to Her Finger-tips"

That's what a woman likes to overhear about herself. But nobody can say it-however smart the toiletteif the gloves wrinkle, or bind, or ex-

It's a comfort to know of Flawless, Well-fitting, Shapely Gloves

Princess May Gloves, \$1 a Pair

The Royale Gloves, \$1.50 a Pair

2-clasp Overseam Kid 3-clasp Overseam Suede 2-clasp Pique Suede

3-clasp Overseam Kid, \$2 a pair. 2-clasp Pique Kid, \$2 a pair. 2-clasp Pique Suede, \$2 a pair. 3-clasp Overseam Suede, \$1.75 a pair.

1-button or 2-clasp Chevrette Tanne-the new walking gloves for women, in tan, white and black, \$2 a pair.

Tenth street.

Around the

A cosy, crackling blaze reflecting on bright brass

of stately dull wrought iron. That's a pleasant center for a pleasant living-

Handsome Fire Sets, Andirons, Fenders, Wood-boxes, and other accessories, in brass or iron, in Colonial, that do not mount high:

Andirons, \$2.80 to \$180.
Fenders, \$9 to \$23.
Fire Sets, \$4.50 to \$25.
Coal Hods, \$4.50 to \$35.
Tongs, \$2 to \$2.75.
Folding Fenders, \$4.50 to \$45.
Hearth Brushes with handle, \$1.40 to

BLACK IRON: Andirons, \$1 to \$80. Fire Sets, \$4.50 to \$16. Fenders, \$2.25 to \$8.50.

Fresh, pure, delicious, made in our kitchens by candy-cooks who

Assorted Chocolates, 20c lb. Chocolate-covered Nougat, 20c lb. Chocolate-covered Marshmallows,

Chocolate-covered Chips, 15c and

And to add flavor

sweetmeat.

JOHN WANAMAKER

CORNELL STUDENTS NOT RUFFIAMS.

'Passive Resistance" Strike on Railroads Growing Serious.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS READY.

Vienna, Nov. 9.—The "passive resistance" strike ecame effective on the railroads this morning. The worse. The government is preparing for possible employes in the hope of breaking down the "passive

resistance" movement.

Among the advantages to the railroad men of this novel system of striking is that they still draw pay and cannot be removed, as theoretically their attitude is correct. The railroad men of Austria are poorly paid. A shunter gets about \$150 a year and brakemen and conductors \$200 and \$250, respectively. It is estimated that the increase of 29 per cent demanded will increase the payrolls by \$5,000,000. The men also demand shorter hours.

Second floor, Tenth street.

tend claw-like beyond the fingers.

that keep their qualities:

A new shipment of the finest gloves that are sold at \$1—many good \$1.50 kinds are not as worthy. New shades.

2-clasp Glace. 3-clasp Suede.
1-clasp P. X. M. Cape, Mannish.
1-clasp Pique Walking.

The Boyale Gloves. \$150 a Pair.

Aristocratic, modish. In all the new shades for Fall and Winter; also black and white.

Reynier Gloves Made by the leading glove-maker in the

In colors, black and white.

Hearth Fire

Andirons or brilliantly contrasting with those

Coal Vases, \$13.50 to \$16.25. Wood Boxes, brass-covered, \$12 to \$35.

Parisian Mints, 15c and 25c lb Mint Plaits, 15c.
Fairy Sticks, 15c and 29c.
Lemon or Lime Drops or Buttercups,

COCOANUT PILLOWS 180 a Pound A special price for a popular

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

President Schurman Says He Knows They

traffic delays are serious. Reports from Bohemia say the situation is serious and rapidly growing disorders. Troops are being prepared for active service, and further reinforcements are being sent to Prague, where a general strike is threatened in support of the demand for universal suffrage. The support of the demand for universal surrage. The Ministry of Communications is revising the railroad regulations, which will be immediately issued to the

Wood Holders, \$6 to \$8. Portable Grates, \$2.25 to \$4. Gas Logs, \$4 to \$9.25. Basement, New South Building.

Good Candy

have no masters:

Chocolate-covered Caramels, 25c lb. Chocolate-covered Mints, 30c lb. Chocolate-covered Honey Nougat,

Candy Store, Basement.

Did Not Soap Tracks. [By Telegraph to The Tribune.] IBy Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Ithaca, N. Y.. Nov. 2.—At a mass meeting to-day, at which the entire student body was present to rehearse songs and cheers for the Princeton same. President Schurman delivered a short address on the recent report that four Cornell students had spaned the contracks on one of the steepest grafts. soaped the cartracks on one of the steepest grades in Ithaca. President Schurman quoted several articles from different newspapers bearing on lack of discipline at Cornell and calling attention to the recent disaster at Kenyon College among others. President Schurman said:

I know positively that no student of Cornell had anything to do with this occurrence. I know the the offenders are, and so does the railway company. How was the sending of such reports possible?

He urged the students to co-operate with him is keeping such monstrons lies from being sent out of thaca, and to see that only truthful news was spread, ending his speech by asking the under graduates to keep the honor and fair name of in university unsuitle.